DEMOCRATS SWEEPING EVERYTHING BE-FORR THEM AND CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

in Leading in the Contest for the ralty, but a Close Vote Expected in the Contest Between Furey and Rhinehart, Candidates for Sheriff-Democratic

on for the State Ticket Assured

There is little, if any, excitement in Brooklyn ay, though the moment the polls were opene besteged by hordes of balloters, who the inspectors, constantly at work. agh at noon not more than fifty per miles for the Manual test, the Democratic the Mayoralty, Alfred C. Chapin, as ell as the more prominent of the Dem didates on the State, County, Aldermanic and Senatorial tickets, are certain of a sweeping Since the nominations were made three eks ago the candidates, both Democratic and an, have been putting into their respective ses some of the best and hardest work Brooktion has ever seen.

As regards the head of the State ticket here, there is no question but that the Democracy w.l. again triumph. Candidate Fred Grant has made a ong fight for the office of Secretary of State, his nocratic candidate, Frederick Cook, the out incumbent is insufficient. Fighting side by ade with Col. Grant is Candidate Henry George, whose fight has been persistent but, as even his owa supporters to-day admit, yielding no practical

t, not alone of his own candidacy, but in that of even nominees on the United Labor ticket; but despite this, those who have identified them-

Of the rest of the State ticket the Democrats are led that their candidates will poll heavy plualttics. Perhaps, outside the Mayorality fight, he greatest interest is being centered on the buttle

The contest between the friends of Rhinehart, he Republican, and Furey, the Democratic candi date, is exciting. Both sides claim victory, and her will admit even a possibility of defeat, both candidates are strong and intial, the result of the day's work at the poll erly awaited. In the Eastern District, ally, is Judge Rhinehart well supported, and claimed the citizens of that section man will stand by their favorite. date Furey, on the other hand, is confident of apport of the rank and file of the Democracy. has labored indefatigably among the voters in iblican wards, and claims that his success

has a good record to commend him to the not counteract the popularity of iidate Chapin. It is even said that a large Republican following will likely boost Chapin to the Mayoralty. Where the Mugwump vote will go is a conundrum. It has always been difficult to ict, and in the present contest it is harder than

majority. The friends of Anson, Ferguson, Ecook, Pickering, Mauer, Beard, Cameron and Blohm eclare their candidates will poll a heavy and occessful vote, and while, on the other and, the Republicans are doing little talking bey are doing some of the hardest potitical work the campaign, and the result may surprise som of those on the other side.

For District Alderman from the First and Third Districts claim the major portion, but in the Sec-

It is claimed by many that Chapin will receive he support of the major portion while on general vinciples the rest will flock to the standard of Vetran Baird, still this is only guess work and others the reverse will be true.

Judge John Courtney, who with John Petterson es Engle, is running for the office of Jus dee of the Peace from the First District, is now o he Pirst District Civil Court. He was first electe Civil Justice, and in 1883, when the balance of the

Democratic ticket met with defeat, he was resleeted by a majority. He is a popular Brocklynite
and is almost certain of election.

Of the other candidates Messrs. Petterson and
Engle, candidates respectively for the
Justiceships in the Second and Third
Districts, the outlook is equally favorable- Petterson was formerly Deputy Sheriff.
Engle has been an Assembly man from the Eighth
District. He is now an Alderman from the Third
District.

James G. Pierce, Democrat, will succeed nimself as Senator from the Second District, and the in-dications point to Thomas F. Farrell as the suc-

dications point to Thomas F. Farrell as the successor of Jacob Worth, Republican, in the Fourth. The fight between J. Stewart Ross and E. F. O'Coanor for Senatoral honors in the Third District is a hot one.

The fight for Assemblymen and Supervisors is a mixed one between the Democratic, Republican, United Labor and Prohibition candidates. Though the two latter candidates will not poil heavily, it is feared they may, between them, hold the balance of power, to the detriment of the nominees of the Democrate and Republicans.

of the nominees of the Democrats and Republicana.

Whills there are really four tickets in the seld, the Democratic, Republican, United Labor and Prohibition, the battle will be confined to the candicates on the two former tickets. The Prohibition candidate for Secretary of State, D. W. C. Huntington, will poil but a nominal vote. Candidate for the Mayoralty Utter enters the fight only theoretically, and the same may be said of John Berry, cand date for Sheriff. For the offices of Justice of the Peace in the First, Second and Third Districts the fight is practically between the Democrats and Republicars.

From the outlook now the day in Brooklyn will be a remarkably quiet one. The police heave made arrangements for any outbreak that may occur, and the Fatrol wagon is stationed at Police Headquarters door ready for a call any moment. The returns for the city, county and local tickets will not be given out until nearly 8 o'clockto-night, while the returns for the State office will follow.

Cayuga County.

Ausurn, Nov. & .- There is a slight falling-off in the vote, as compared with that of last year, and the falling-off is the most marked Republican ranks. The State ticket been lost sight of in the fight ablyman and the Judiciary ticket. The United Labor party will pell 1, 200 vales and the Prohibition vote will be about 506, or about double that of 1885 in the city. The State ticket result cannot be estimated yet.

St. Lawrence County. OGBENSBURG, Nov. & .- The weather is fine and a good vote is being polied. It is larger than in 1888. The Republicans are leading. There are sut few George and Prohibition votes. The chances go in favor of the Hepublican ticket.

Livingston County.

DANSVILLE, Nov. 8. - There is no special excitement here, and the election is proceeding quietly. The vote is light, and \$71 out of 860 votes have been polled.

Chautaugun County. James own, Nov. s.—It is a bright day and an immense vote is being polled. At noon over one-half of the vote of this city are polled, indicating Republicas gains, with a slight falling off of the Prohibetion vote and a strong gain in the labor vote, which bids fair to reach 700 in the county. Reports from five of the leading towns outside this city indicate these results.

Herkimer County. HERRIMER, Nov. 8.-The indications are that Bearly the full vote will be polled. The roads are excellent and the weather pleasant. The Democrats are working hard to elect their Senator. The onists and Labor party are helping them

IT MIGHT AS WELL BE CLOSED.

The Custom-House Deserted by Everybedy Except a Few Clerks.

Wall street was like a deserted village today. Of all the big buildings down there none was open but the Custom-House, and even there only a semblance of and even there only a semblance of business was going on. Collector Magone had gone to his home in Ogdensburg and Special Deputy Collector McClelland was at his desk.

"No, there is absolutely nothing going on here," the Deputy Collector said, "and we might as well be closed up altogether as to go on in this fashion. All I have done

might as well be closed up altogether as to go on in this fashion. All I have done is to grant excuses to employees who wish to go home to vote. It reminds me of school days and 'Please, teacher, may I go home.' Some of the most novel excuses are offered. I have just had an application for leave from a messenger. The fellow brought in a telegram from his brother requesting his immediate pressence at home. I have no doubt that the fellow put up a job with his brother to send the despatch. Then, too, there are more men'sick here to day than any hospital in this town can Then, too, there are more men 'sick' here to-day than any hospital in this town can boast of."

Collector Magone yesterday ordered the Custom-House to be kept open for business, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Fairchild, who wrote that he knew of no statute permitting the closing of the Custom-House on any other than a national holiday. The Collector told the heads of departments that the rules of attennice should be so relaxed to-day that no one would be deprived of his vote, and in closing his remarks said: "Let every one exercise his franchise as early as possible. If a man happens to get in a long line and cannot reach the ballot boxes for a long while, why, it isn't my fault."

CAUGHT HIM ACCIDENTALLY.

All the clerks and voters who live outside

city were excused for the day if they de

it isn't my fault.'

A Sheriff Runs Against a Murderer in a Memphis Hotel.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. & -An elderly-looking gentleman was standing in the office at Duffy's Hotel, where he had registered as J. W. Killough, of Van Dale, Ark., when a young, boyish-looking, started at the sight of Mr. Killough and at once rapidly moved away. Killough quickly pulled a pistol and with the wespon in his hand rushed after the younger man. These actions caused excitement among those who were witnesses, and all followed in the wake of Mr. Killough. They

followed in the wake of Mr. Kulough. They found him holding the pistol close to the face of the youth. The poor follow was badly scared and pitconsly begged to be released. His captor called Chief of Poince Davis and turned this prisoner over to that official.

James lisker, who is the prisoner, and W. H. Moore lived at Tyronza, in Cross County, near the Crittenden line, not long ago. They had been at longerheads for some time. Moore was Justice of the Peace and a middle-aged man. Baker's brother was married to Moore's closet daugster. The trouble between the two grew until it resulted in Moore's life being taken. He was driving along on the morning of Sept. 1 of this year when lisker, who knew of his mo-ements and had statoued himself behind a tree, poured the contents of a Winchester rife into his body. Baker then disappeared and had not been seen until to-day.

Mr. Killough is Sheriff of Cross County and was on his way to Virginia for a visit when he accidentally met Baker. The prisoner is not over twenty-two years old and is a worthless fellow. Several years ago he killed a boy named Coleman, and is under indictment now for murder in the first degree. Why the case has not come to trial is a myster y. first degree.

SAYS HE WAS NOT DRUNK.

Senator Thurman's Criticism. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. & .- The speech of ex-Senator Thurman in Columbus, O., on Gen. Henry R. Jackson is sixty-seven years of age, and for more than forty years has been a prominent and honored citizen of Georgia, and that ex-Senator Thurman, who has slways been in high favor here, should have made such a personal attack upon him, caused great surprise. Gen. Jackson to-night furnished the Constitution with the following card:

the Constitution with the following card:

MERSER. EDITORS: The statement which Judge Thurman is reported to have made about me as Usimbus, U., to the effect that: "Grover Cleveland recalled!" me from my mission to Mexico and his intimation that I was recalled because I "got too drunk there to be of any use "are utterly false and destitute of the slighest foundation in fact. I was not recalled except at my own request. I resigned of my own volition, without suggestion from any one, for reasons perfactly astisfactory to myself. My resignation thus tendered was not scoppled for months. Judge Thurman further attack that "the President and the Democratic party have no more failed. I have too much resonable for the control of the contro

An Appent to Minister Phelps. represent the Liberal and Radical Clubs of London and the provinces, visited the United States Legaion to-day to present to Mr. Phelps a protest against the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, and ask him to cable it to the Governor of Hilpois. The deputation were without credentials, and were all unknown to the Minister, who declined to receive the protest or to interfere in any way in the

King Milan on Top of the Ladder Again. BELGRADE, Nov. 8.—King Milan has now con-sented, in exercising his constitutional privilege of boosing a certain number of members of the Skuptchins, to make his selections so that the Cabnet may have a majority in the Chamber. He will act thus, however, on the condition that M. Ristiss shall be deprived of the support of the Russian party.

Blackballing an Archduke. LONDON, Nov. 8. - The exiled Archduke John of Austria is in London incognito. He was recently

by two members who vouched for his position, but who refused to give his name or rank. Adn under such circumstances was refused,

An Attempt to Bounce M. Waddington. LONDON, Nov. 8,—The Times's correspondent at Paris asserts that M. Flourens, the French Foreign Minister, asked M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, to resign, but M. Waddington appealed to President Grevy, who refused to listen to any suggestion that he should vacate his office.

Old Enough to Know Better.

A shrivelled and sged negress known as Sylvia Videnna, was arrested in Jersey City this morning on a charge of turning the powers that she calls witch-craft to effect malpractice. The woman, who is ninety years old, and an ex-slave, is charged by a young girl named Jeannette White with furnishing her with decoctions to prevent maternity. The police have suspected the old woman of carrying on a regular business of crime for years.

Louisiann's Colored State Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8. - The first annual fair of the Louisians Colored State Fair Association opened to-day at Spanish Fort and will be continued throughout the week. Large crowds were in ued throughout the week. Large crowds were in attendance upon the opening ceremonies, special rates have been granted on the railroads and numerous excursion trains from all parts of the State will be run during the week. There are strong prospects that the undertaking will be successful, notwithstanding the fact that the labor troubles in the Teche district will curtail to some extent the large attendance which was expected from that quarter. The opening ceremonies were held in the Casino, Director Gen. T. R. Stamps presiding.

Economizing.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
Wife—John, can you leave me money enough to buy a chicken for dinner to-day?

Busband (starting downtown)-I'm afraid I can't spare the money this time, Maria. Obliged to economize this month. By the way, you needn't put me up any lunch this morning. I don't think you have anything I can est. I'll go to a restau-rant for dinner.

CHLOROFORM FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

An Englishman's Experience With the Deadly

[From the Rt. James Guzette,] Some four years ago I suffered considerable anxety. I had bought some railway shares at a very low price: my broker told me that I had "only got o lock up the stuff and sit down upon it; all I had to do was not to be in too great a hurry to take my profits." I followed his advice; but my stock went lower and lower, and, as it was a non-dividend-paying one, I found myself in straits. During the day it didn't trouble me much; but all ing the day it didn't trouble me much; but all night long I used to lie and think about my losses. As things got worse my sleeplessness increased. Of course, I know it couldn't actually have been so; but it seemed to me that I hadn't sleep at all for a formight, and then I had an addition to my troubles in a smart attack of face ache. So I went to my centist, who looked into my mouth and said: "There is nothing I can do for you; but I can relieve the pain at night, and give you a few comfortable hours' rest, at all events." I jumped at the suggestion. "If you were not a personal friend of mine," the dentist went on to say, "I shouldn't do this; it's horrioly unprofessional, you know." Then he took a little bottle, and with a small glass measure be carefully meted out the dose. "There are thirty drops of pure chloroform here," he said; "when you go to bed pour the chloroform upon the centre of a folded handkerchief, lie upon your side on the edge of your pillow, and thate the drug, carefully keeping your mouth closed. Sniff away at it just as if it were smelling-sails; the pain will disappear, and you will sleep like a top."

Now I longed for night. When it arrived I jumped into bed, thirsting for sleep, and carefully carried out my instructions. Having lowered the gas, I took the folded handkerchief, emptied the contents of the little bottle upon its centre, hald my head upon the edge of the pillow, closed my eyes and mouth and proceeded to inhale as directed. Gradually, yet rapidly, a feeling of drowsiness cropt upon me. Pirst I seemed to be looking upon a black and liky darkness; then the darkness seemed softly illuminated by minute points of light like distant stars. Prefently the light of these stars became more intense, and I notleed that they were arranged in innumerable parallel rows. It gave me a strange pleasure to night long I used to lie and think about my losses.

darkness seemed softly illuminated by minute points of light like distant stars. Presently the light of these stars became more intense, and I noticed that they were arranged in innumerable parallel rows. It gave me a strange pleasure to gaze upon them. Now the pain in my face disappeared, the stars seemed to grow brighter and to increase in size. Then suddenly tagy all began to revolve at the same instant. I gazed at them (his, at any rate, was the sensation) with a sort of pleased astonishment and curlosity. As I gazed they revolved still more rapidly; then I heard a puffing noise, which increased in rapidity, exactly resembling the sound made by a distant engine in saving a station, and then I sank into a deep, tranquil, dreamless sleep, which lasted all the night. In the morning I woke greatly refreshed and the pain in my face had gone. The one sound night's rest had done me an immense amount of good. My mind no longer dwelt painfully upon my miserable trouble. I could face the share-list with cammess. Once more I was a comparatively happy man, and hafe more I was a comparatively happy man, and i went on with my ordinary avocations in a haif-

could face the share-list with calminess. Once more I was a comparatively happy man, and I went on with my ordinary avocations in a half-jubiliant state.

But again that night sicep avoided me. I counted 1,000, I repeated the multiplication-table, I tried to picture I my mind's eye an innumerable succession of sheep jumping over a hurdle, I tried to picture I my mind's eye an innumerable succession of sheep jumping over a hurdle, I tried to picture I my mind's eye an innumerable succession of sheep jumping over a hurdle, I tried to recall the last Sanday's aermon; all tollo avail. Morning came to find me still wostry and wakeful, and so I resolved to call again upon my friend the dentist. I did so. But my visit was not altogether o success. On learning what I wanted my friend sternly refused fresh supplies. Chioroform, he said, was a dangerous drug; to use it once was all well enough; the habit of taking it was worse than dram-drinking. When I began to entreat he bowed me out of the room.

I indignantly marched to the nearest chemist's and asked for an ounce of chloroform as caimly as if I had been demanding a black draught. The chemist inquired if I were a medical man, and on my replying in the negrative declined to supply me. Afterwards I went to four other chemists with the like result. How I obtained the drug at last is neither here nor there; but by the exercise of some ingenuity I became possessed of a pound bottle of chloroform and a two-drachin glass measure graduated in drops. And now I found myself in possession of a panacea more potent than "poppy of mandragors, or all the dropsy syrups of the world," Evry night I used to procure sound and comfortable sieep, and I went on doing so unconscious of my danger. For three whole months I continued in this course. The habit had mastered me from the first. This is an honest confession and not a sermon, and I am bound to state that the only inconvenience I ever experienced was a slight feeling of nausea in the mortaing. Two distinct decling of nausea in the mo this respect were very like to the first one. I would fancy myself stretched in inxurious enjoyment upon a soft siken couch, gazing upon a wall upholistered like the interior of a first-class railway carriage; only that the walls were covered with salin of delicate texture and the softest colors, on which the eye delighted to dwell. After a while the little buttons on the wall would gradually become luminous and commence to rotate, slowly at first, but with rapidly increasing velocity. As they grew lurger and brighter, sweet odors seemed to arise about me; then I would hear the sound of the engine leaving the station, and I sank away in sleep. The illusions were always pleasant, and generally more ceightful to the sight than to any of the other senses. There was a sort of feeling as of the gratification of a violent curiosity. As soon as I inhaled the drug the anticipation of some delightful which came over me, and I was never disappointed. The visions were stways beautful; often complicated, sometimes exceedingly minute; generally in monochrome, but often in the most brilliant colors. What I saw always appeared at first in a state of rest; but a regular and increasing monton was developed, the pictures became more vivid, the puffing noise invariably supervened, followed by sound and undisturbed slumber.

By this time the habit had taken such a hold upon

else but of my pleasure to come. To produce the desired effect the dose had been slowly increased, I was now inhaling regularly sixty drops every I was now inhaling regularly sixty drops every night.

Probably I should not be here to tell the tale if I had not necome engaged to be married. My two future brothers-in-law invited me to accompany them in a beating party on the Upper Thames. I accepted; and then it suddenly struck me that I should be deprived for one whole week at least of my favorite drag. Detection in such indulgences would certainly break off the marriage. It would not do to be found out; so I started without a single drop of my divine clixir. I was quite out of practice in scuiling, and at night-time I lay down to rest tired as a dog and dead beat. That was my salvation. I slept like a top, and I have never inhaled a single drop of chloroform since. I know a good deal more about it now than I did then. I know now that had I shifted in my sleep on to my face I might have been suffocated, and probably should have been. I know now that had vomiting taken place—and it is one of the commonest resuits of the inhalation of the drugther was every likelihood of a similar resuit. I know, too, that with a slightly larger dose there was every chance of my being found dead in my bed.

If this confession should draw but a single indi-

was every chance of my being found dead in my beid.

If this confession should draw but a single individual from the dangerous path I used to tread, I shall not have altogether falled of my object in writing it. I have contented myself with a description in plain unvarialished language of my sensations, being anxious not to exaggerate them in any my. And all that remains to be said is, that the invalation of chloroform is the most fatal of all such habits, and the drug itself is the most treacherous and subile of the narcotics that foolish people indulge in.

Uncle Sam's War History. [From the Pittsbury Disputch.] When I dropped in upon Major Montooth in his

aw-office, yesterday afternoon, he was reading a thick, black-covered book, the size of which suggested family Bibles and encyclopædias. The book was neither. It was volume 19 of series 1 of

"The War of the Rebellion," a history containing
the official records of both sides in the late unpleasantness which Uncle Sam is paternally issuing to
his more favored sons. The history was begun by
Col. Scott in 1574, under the authority of Congress.
Nineteen volumes have been issued in thirteen
years, and as it will take sighty volumes
to complete the history, the deduction is
fair that the year 1929 will see finis
written upon the last page of this valuable work. The nineteenth volume was issued
at Washington on Monday last. The edition
authorized consists of 10,000 copies. Of these
7,000 go to the House of Representatives, 9,000 to
the Senate and 1,000 are retained by the Executive Department at Washington. The happy reciplents of these volumes are not at the mercy of
the political storms which change the complexion
of Congress so painfully from time to time. Those
who received the first volume will continue to get
the balance by instalments regardless of the unseating or death of the Congressmen who first
made them beneficiaries of the Government. I
suppose they can will the volumes still to be tesued
when they die to their hetrs and assigns. The history to-day has been brought down to Sept. 19,
1862, so that it is still in its infancy.

Russia Surfeired with Wheat. ook was neither. It was volume 19 of series 1 of

Russia Surfeited with Wheat.

[From the St. James's Budget.] According to the Russian papers wheat is pouring in extraordinary quantities into Odessa. The Rus sian harvest this year has generally been a good one, and the farmers, being in great pecuniary diffi-cuities, are anxious to dispose of the grain as soon as possible. Some idea of the vast quantities that are being forwarded to Odessa may be formed from the fact mentioned by the Russian papers, that the rail-

ways serving Odessa are overtaxed and cannot, in fact, convey all the grain offered to them. But the foreign demand for Russian wheat has fallen off, and it is not found possible, consequently, to export the grain thus forwarded in such immense quantities. The result is a very embarfassing accumulation of wheat in Odessa stack, and at many of the stations on the railway leading to the city. It is anticipated that the accumulation will go on, increasing throughout the winter, and the best informed do not venture to hope for any material increase in the exports before the spring. Parity this failure of Russia to compete with the United States, India, Australia and South America in the European wheat markets is the result of the unfavorable economic condition of the country, the ignorance of the peasantry, their want of capital and their antiquated methods of husbandry; but it is also said to be largely the consequence of malpractices at Odessa itself. It is alleged that some of the exporters of Odessa adulterate the wheat or send it forward in unfit condition, and that altogether the misconduct of these exporters has brought the Odessa wheat into disrepute, and it is as a result not easy to find a market for it. There is talk, consequently, of forming a council of arbitration which should inquire into all complaints of this kind, and should have power to enforce remedies. It is doubtful whether that would do much good. Another suggestion is that the system of elevators so generally in use in the United States should be adopted.

NEED OF RAILROADS IN ASIA.

The Iron Horse Poking His Nose into the Corners of the Orient.

I From the Son Francisco Chronicle 1 rossed by a transcontinental railroad, built by the tussians from the present terminus of the line, which is already some hundreds of miles east of the Urai Mountains, to Irkutsk, thence to Lake lovstock, or some other port open to deep-sea navi-gation. This road appears to be an imperative necessity to protect the Russian settlements in Kastern Stieria exposed to Cainese incursions for 2,000 miles along their southern frontier. The Siberian railroad is not being constructed a moment too soon; for if a way were suddenly to break out between Russia and China, the thin line

moment too soen; for if a war were suddenly to break out between Russia and China, the thin line of settlements extending down the Amoor Valley along the Chineas frontier might be overrun by countless hordes without any power on the part of the Russian Government to relieve its beleaguered garrisons. Russis never attempts to accomplish anything with China except through diplomacy. It is only fear of China that has kept her from absorbing the whole of Corea and having what she so much needs—a port on the Pacific sufficiently far south to be open to her squadrons for the entire year. The plans for building the Sterian line include the erection of extensive works at some point on the Amoor, and to proceed with the construction from both ends at the same time. In the mean time China is also to be gradually opened up to civilization by means of several lines of railroad, for which plans have already been mails and on which work will soon be commenced. This change in the exclusive policy of the empire is due-to the fact that Marquis Tseng has imbibed some of the spirit of progress during his long residence in Europe, and has added his influence to that of Li Hung Chang, siways liberal, in Inducing the father of the young Emperor to consent. The motive is rather strategic than commercial, the need of railroads to reinforce the garrisons of a long extent of seacoust having been made evident during the late war with France. It is the design to connect Taku, at the mouth of the Pet-Ho, with Peking, and to baild a road from Peking Canton, connecting it with branch lines to Ho, with Peking, and to build a road from Peking to Canton, connecting it with branch lines to Chefoo, Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, and such other ports as may seem necessary. It seems to be uncertain who is build these roads. It was dist stated that the contract to build that from Peking to Taku had been given to a French syndicate. It has since been stated that the work would be given to Chinese contractors alone, though this seems improbable. The competition has been active between the representatives of French, German, American and English companies. To open the Chinese Empire by means of railroads will be a revolution in more senses than one. It will make the whole population enessy, will render the coast of the empire accessible, and probably set in motion a wave of emigration that may destroy the industrial equilibrium of the world, if it does not have results absolutely dangerous to its general peace.

"GETTING THE POWER."

How a Revivalist Has Stirred Up the Black People of Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] A correspondent of the Harrodsburg Democrat, writing from Burgin, Mercer County, says that ar interesting religious revival has been in progress mong the colored people in that neighborhood for

among the colored people in that neighborhood for several weeks. A preacher from Lexington conducts the exercises, and he has worked up a feeling in the hearts of the ungodly which resembles a disease, if one may judge from the behavior of a sinner while undergoing conversion. The correspondent adds:

"Let me give you one or two of their methods of 'finding Jesus.' The patient begins by going about sliently with drooping head and apparently oblivitous to the goings on around him or her, for men and women are affected alike. Their work is neglected, and during this stage of the maiady neither persuasion nor high wages, nor liberal promises nor ready cash, hor anything under the sun will induce them to perform a day's labor until this fervent fever has run its course, and terminated by a shousing spoil in open meeting, when it disease, if one may judge from the behavior of a sinner while undergoing conversion. The correspondent adds:

'Let me give you one or two of their methods of 'finding Jesus.' The patient begins by going about sitently with drooping head and apparently oblivious to the goings on around him or her, for men and women are affected silke. Their work is neglected, and during this stage of the malady neither persuasion nor high wages, nor diberal promises nor ready cash, nor anything under the sun will induce them to perform a day's labor until sun will induce them to perform a day's labor until requires, sometimes, three or four of the graduated ones to 'hold' em down.' Last week a woman who had experienced a three days's sleep of it, and had a vigorous itsuse with the devit, was rambing out in Mr. William Reed's pasture when she began a series of antics and yolling that would have astonished a Comanche indian. When reason returned her explanation or the performance wis that 'l've found de Lord!' I observed a case onerer none, and from its incipiency to its termination I was quite interested. My man Sam, who can spare time from the kitchen table, caught the contagion. I knew Sam had it bad, for he lost his appetite of un the day-time). I verily bolieve he would have hiched the 'eart lettore lie horse.' I'he had not been watched. He moped about the chisable for a day or so in this smaner until the crisis came, and it stuck him in the stable. And the world have hiched the 'eart lettore lie horse.' I'he had not been watched. He moped about the chisable for a day or so in this smaner until the crisis came, and it stuck him in the stable. When this had been kept up for some minutes he reform a day or so in this smaner until the crisis came, and it stuck him in the stable. When this had been kept up for some minutes he reform the string way noiselessly. Sam 'jined' the next day," some the reformation.

'You was born in a place like dis. So come on now and find me! Come! Jeaus, come!'

'When this had been kept up for some m

Sought Further Information

The other day over in Antwerp I came across another one of our representative Americans abroad. It was really two, but as they were married I sup-It was really two, but as they were married I suppose it is all right to say one. They had apparently just indeed, as Antwerp is quits a place for continental landers, and they were in the cathedral seeing what was to be seen for the mark they had paid at the door.

"My! my!" said she, stopping before Rubens's masterpleec, "The Descent from the Cross," this must be a fine one, it's so awful big, "
"Yes, I guess it is," replied the busband, picking his way through a new guide book as red as a Kenucky politician's nose,
"Whose is it?" said she,
"The book says it's Rubens's, but I don't see any name on the picture," he said, with some uncertainty.

certainty. ... Did you say it was Rubens's ?" she asked.

"thid you say it was Rubens's?" she asked, after a moment's further investigation,
"That's what the book says," said he,
"It's rather indefinite," she said. "Ruben who? What's his last name?"
"Give it up," said the man. "All the book says is that it is Rubens, and I suppose that's all the name he had, like Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and a lot more of those old sneients," and then they went on around the eatherial comprehending what they could and guessing at the rest.

Good Baudits Cultivate Courtesy. (From a London Exchange.) Highwaymen and bandits who respect them-

elves and take a proper pride in their calling have always been persons of polite, not to say courtly, manners. Claude Duval once danced very elegantly with a lady whom he had been under the unpleasant necessity of robing in the way of business. The spirit of chivairy has by no means died out among the successors of Charles II.'s French page. There is in Hungary—or perhaps was, for a brutal civilization has condemned him to be hanged—a gentlemanty brigand named Paul Qraszlan, who plied his trade in the most genteel manner. He was exceeding particular about the polish on his collars and the varulah on his boots, he wore an eyeriaks and conid make love in four languages. But Qraszlan reserved his soft speeches for the travellers whom he plundered, and when he was at length surrounded in his hiding place a posse of 100 police was required to arrest him. The more remote parts of Hungary are still infested with large numbers of brigands, but the fate of Qraszlan seems to have decidedly discouraged the others. always been persons of polite, not to say courtly

He Gets There First.

[From the New Orleans Picagene.]

Ben Butler will get his money, you bet; but his partner in defending the Anarchiese has a Pryor claim,

KIRGHESE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

The Green Has to Fight Hard for His Bride

If He Wants Her. (From a Foreign Erchnege.) Wedding ceremomes, in the sense people usually inderstand the words, are really unknown to the tirghese nomads. As soon as the kulym, or price lemanded by the bride's parents, is duly paid ove pacity of husband, provided he does so without adue publicity. Custom ignores these visits; and n accordance with the etiquette of the Steppe, the bridegroom takes care never to show himself i encampment on such occasions, always arriving iate in the evening and departing early in the morning Certa'n formalities have, however, to be ob-served when the young man presents himself for the first time in the bride's "aul" and is made served when the young man presents and a made the first time in the bride's "ani" and is made free of the scittement.

The first visit is oscinsibly for the purpose of paying his respects to his father-lin-law, and on this occasion the bridegroom is always accompanied by the unmarried men of his own "aul." The

paying his respects to his father-in-law, and on this occasion the bridegroom is always accompanied by the unmarried men of his own "aul." The party rides into the encamment towards afternoon, and is received by the entire community which turns out to meet the visitors. The bachelors are ceremoniously conducted to the "yurta" of the bride's father, but the groom is obliged to take up quarters in a tent he brings with him. Here he receives all the young women of the anily with a prescribed salutation known as he tadjum. He bends his body until his fingers touch the tips of his toes, raises his bands again and lowers them as far as his knees. The bride's parents then prepare a goodly feast for the visitors (excluding the bridegroom), and the highlis spent in tea-drinking, music and poetical improvisation. While the entertainment is going on the bride is spirited away by some friend of the family and hidden in one of the yurtas of the aul. Early in the morning the young man and his companions come to demand the bride. She is not to be found in her father's tent; so they go from yuta to yuta until they discover that in which she is concessed. But here all the young men of the settlement are ranged up to defend her from capture, and a free fight ensues between the two parties for the possession of the lady. If her defenders prove the stronger, she is carried off in a suck to her parents' tent; and the bridegroom and his friends have to purchase the privilege of seeing her with nine dishes, each containing nine portions of food. As it is a point of honor on the one side not to make this payment if it can be helped, and on the other not to allow the strangers to escape the fine, a few broken heads are by no means rare on such occasions. These preliminaries settled, two young women appear to conduct the bridegroom to his bride. To each he makes a small present. In front of the tent he finds two other young persons lying across pear to conduct the bridegroom to his bride. To each he makes a small present. In front of the tent he finds two other young persons lying across the doorway, and has to fee both before he is allowed to enter. Then, again, there are two more holding the curtain bealind which the bride is concaled; there also must have presents; and at length he sees his future wife for the first time and unveiled. Here he remains three days and nights, curing which time he must not stir abroad. On the morning of the fourth day he slinks out before daybreak, speaking to not a soul, mounts bis horse, which is tethered ready for him outside the encampment and rides off. It is customary for the father-in-law to send after the groom a number of presents in token of his satisfaction with the match, and these gifts are distributed smong his backelor frien as and acquaintances. After this he may visit his bride as often as he pleases, provided he comes and goes unobserved. But the etiquette of the Steppe which sanctions the visits will not tolerate the results which may not unnaturally follow; and hence many a Kirghese woman suffers from a much injured constitution.

After some months preparations are made for the removal of the bride to her husband's aul; and the groom comes for her in high state, accommendated.

and hence many a kirgness woman satiers from a much injured constitution.

After some months preparations are made for the removal of the bride to her husband's aul; and the groom comes for her in high state, accompanied by all his maile friends and relatives and bringing with him quite a small herd of cattle and sheep. A new yurta is made by the unmarried women for the use of the young couple, and here the bridegroom takes up his residence for the time being. He gives his first dinner-party in this tent; and while the meal is in progress a deputation of young girls enters, and the leader hands him a mutton-bone, with a white rag on one end, which he has to throw up the chimney-hole. This done, one of the lasses dresses herself in the bride's garments, mounts a horse elegantly caparisoned, and, accompanied by her friends, goes round to every tent in the aul to invite the people to the wedding feast in the yutta of the bride's father. For this entertainment all the cattle and sheep brought by the bridegroom are slaughtered and enormous quantities of tea soup are got ready. At the feast, which lasts for a day and a night, the bride and bridegroom are sated in a tent with the parents of each on either side. Before any food is eaten a bowl of water is brought in, and two rings, one off the bride's inger and one off the groom's, are placed in it. Each takes the other's ring out, and every member of the two families concerned drinks of the water, commencing with the bush and that is to be and ending with the wife. Then eating begins and continues until the leg bone of a sheep is placed in front of the bride's inner and other's ring out, and every member of the two families concerned drinks of the water, commencing with the bush and that is to be and ending with the wife. Then eating begins and continues until the leg bone of a sheep is placed in front of the bride's inner and other's ring out, and every member of the two families concerned drinks of the water, who covers is and wraps an elegantity embroidered cloth r

ling and drinking is then resumed, and late at night the bride and bridegroom are conducted to the new tent specially made for them by the girls of the encampment.

All rise betimes the next morning. The bride is attired in the proper bridal dress of the Kirghese. She wears a gown or long robe of figured slik edged with fine fur, known as the 'ton;" a high conical cap of red cloth, called the 'saukele,' also edged with fine fur, known as the 'ton;" a high conical cap of red cloth, called the 'saukele,' also edged with fine fur and covered, according to the means and position of her parents, with precious stones and gold coins; a sair of red leather jack-boots and a pink 'el. Her young friends assist her to mound a horse gayly caparisoned, and her mother, who accompanies her to her new home, "lations herself by her daughter's side. Behind are ranged pack-horses carrying the bride's dower, which must contain nine—neither more nor less—of each article comprised in it. Last of all the new yurta is taken to pieces and packed up; since it is a graceful custom of these wandering people for the bride to begin life in her new home in the tent that was constructed for her by the girl companions of her youth. The bridegroom and his friends put themselves at the head of the cavalcade, and off the party starts, accompanied some distance by nearly the entire settlement. First the strangers turn back, then the more infinate friends. A little further on the nearer relatives say good-by, the hast to leave the new-married girl being the father or male head of the family. Arrived at the aul of the bridegroom, while the yurta is unpacked and defily built up again by the unmarired women in the place assigned for it. Here the bride to ever the visits of ner new friends, whom she chtertains for seven days. Her mother then returns to her aul, and the young pair are left in their new home.

A Prophet Honored at Home.

[From the St. Paul Piencer Press,] tius Donnelly, as he wrote Nininger after his name on the Merchants' Hotel register yesterday after-"He gets the best in the house," remarked an attache of the hotel as the Baconian acholar left the desk and followed the bell boy to the eleten the desk and followed the bell boy to the ele-vator. "He is a drawing card for the house," when people hear of his continued the speaker. "When people hear of his being here the curious ones who have heard of him come to see him. It is amusing, too, to notice how people study him and comment on his appear-ance. Some go sway pleased, while others are dis-appointed, 'He has a great head,' is a remark frequently heard, and if ne were not a modest man he would have it swelled by the stream of flattery that is poured on him. I actually heard a young lady say, 'Oh, he is just too sweet for anything.'"

Not a Very Successful Hunt,

The typo went hunting one day tast week. He shot a squirrel, but, instead of hitting the cunning thing-which turned out to be a knot on a tree-he thing—which turned out to be a knot on a tree—he got hit in the eye by a piece of the cap, injuring considerably one of the blue organs of sight which he possesses, and with which he of necessity surveys the position of a type before he picks it up. In order to soften the morbid induration caused by the burn of the cap, he poured a few drops of castor oil on his eye, and he says it liked to have worked his eyeball out.

Outlived Its Unefulness. [From the Chicago Prihone.] Newspaper enterprise is always commendable,

but when an exchange gives as a portrait of Sonin-law Wilson, of France, a cut that has previously been used to represent Chinese Gordon, Emanuel Swedenborg, Capt. Miles Standish, the Emperor Maximilian and Denis Kearney, and that was originally the portrait of a street-car conductor who had been cured of neuralgiz by Bikins's Hanky Panky Balsam, it is time to draw the line

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Story of a Five-Dollar Gold Piece That

[From the Chicago Journal.] Many an insecent man has been banged upon meraly circumstantial evidence. In view of a recent occurrence it is a sad reflection that most of such cases occurred prior to the establishment of those modern centres of perspicacity and honor known as Boards of Trade. The said occurrence happened in this wise. Charles Keegan is a conductor upon a West Mad-

ison street car. The other day a young man tendered to Charles, in the latter's conductorial capacity a \$5 gold piece which constituted the whole pacity a \$5.500 piece which considered of his then available wealth, and which shortly before forcowed from a Some time having clapsed, Mr. K being in no apparent hurry to hand the you tleman his change, was reminded of his some time having chapsed. Mr. Keegah being in no apparent hurry to hand the young criticisman his change, was reminded of his laxity. Far from yielding to the passenger's request, however, he expressed his firm conviction that he had not received a piece of gold, but only a nickel. The contention grew unpleasantly warm, and at parting each of the combatants stood his ground. Subsequently the passenger borrowed a nickel—only a nickel this time—took a car to the railway company's headquarters and made formal complaint of the conductor to the sagacious and impartial superintendent, D. C. Crenter, who immediately proceeded to sit in fludgment on the case. Calling up the accused servant, he listened patiently to the stories of both complains and defendant, and took the matter for a brief period ad avizandum. The Superintendent's knowledge of human nature is both wast and profound, and the young man's surprise was great, indeed, when his worship pronounced sentence in favor of the conductor, who had been in the company's service four years with credit both to himself and his employers. So satisfied was the baffied youth that the superintendent had blundered that he immediately took an appeal, and procured a warrant for the arrest of the acquitted man. To make assurance double sure, however, before proceeding to this extremity, he went to the friend who had lent him the disputed coin, and inquired if he had really received from him a gold pione. The lender was in no doubt whatever, and the borrower consequently made application for the legal process. Soon after doing so ne was surprised by receiving a letter from a in no doubt whatever, and the borrower consequently made application for the legal process. Soon after doing so he was surprised by receiving a letter from a well-known Board of Trade man, to the effect that the latter would tell him something to his advantage if he would keep a given appointment at the corner of Hoyne avenue and West Madison street. The young man appeared punctually at the trysting-place and met his correspondent, who informed him that he had nothing to say until the other party "arrived. The mystifled passenger waited patiently for a few moments, when when what was his astonishment to see his old acquaintance, the conductor, approaching. That worthy however, was the most perplexed individual of the trie, and with uplifted eyes and hands the litigants stared at each other, while the Board of Trade man did a strange tale unfold. He had been in the car at the time of the dispute, and had paid his fare with one of two dimes which he had in his overcoat outside pocket, and put back the canage he received from the conductor into the asame receptacle. He afterwards stepped into a place where he was in the habit of shaking dice for the drinks—a most extraordinary custom for a Board of Trade man, but in this instance perhaps a providential one. He lost the throw. Thinking to first take out of his overcoat pocket the 15 cents, which he knew to be there, prejaratory to looking for the balance of the coat of the drinks in some other pocket, he was amazed on drawing forting the second of the drinks in some other pocket, he was amazed on drawing forting the second of the drinks and prespected that he had not lately made \$5 on a wheat margin or in a pork corner, it suddenly flashed upon him that here was the secret of the trouble

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